## DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

**Review of the Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce during 1928-29.**

READ—

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the year 1928-29, received with letter No. B. per 1—29-30, dated 5th November 1929, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

ORDER No. D. 7178-237—I. & C. 177-29-3, DATED 21ST DECEMBER 1929.

Recorded.

*Industrial Production.*—The bulletin containing statistics of industrial production in the State under preparation by the Department, will be a valuable compilation and the Director is requested to see to its early publication.

The following are some of the broad features of industrial progress, on a review of the position for some years past.

It is a significant indication of the trend of development of industries that an increasing proportion of electric energy generated at Sivasamudram is being utilised in industrial concerns in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar.

Appreciable development is noticeable in such important industries as cotton spinning and weaving. The exports of silk show an increase of about 125 per cent during the past 15 years. The woollen industry shows a similar upward tendency. The oil crushing industry, has expanded considerably, and is in a flourishing condition. These facts, encouraging as they are, should yet not be taken as indicating that the need for anxious attention to the development of these or other industries is past and that the Department can afford to slacken its efforts. Hand-loom weaving has not shared in the general development and silk production has yet to combat against aggressive foreign competition. No progress or but inadequate progress, has been made in the utilisation of some of the important raw materials of the State. A large proportion of the growing output of oil seeds is still being exported. Forest and chemical industries have yet to be developed. Not much advance has been made in the manufacture of machinery; and even simple appliances, which are in constant demand and which could easily be made within the State, are being obtained from outside. All this points to the need for strenuous and unremitting action and a closer Co-operation between the Departments of Government, which are concerned with the development of the resources of the State.

*Industrial Installations.*—The Department was responsible for the erection of 67 installations during the year involving a capital outlay of nearly Rs. 3,10,000 as against 63 in the previous year. The chief among the installations were 24 pumping plants, 28 rice and flour mills and hullers and 2 weaving factories. Of the capital invested during the year in industrial installations only about 11 per cent was advanced by Government by way of loans. The steady decrease in the dependence on Government loans for industrial purposes noticeable from year to year is a very good feature indicating that private resources and enterprise are seeking an outlet in the direction of industrial ventures.

Consequent on the increase in the number of mechanics sanctioned last year, it has been possible to station one mechanic at each District Headquarters and at five other industrial centres. The services of two mechanics were lent to Messrs. Chikkaveeranna and B. K. Garudachar who have spoken appreciatively of the assistance rendered by them.

It is satisfactory to note that the District Workshop at Shimoga is doing good work and that the Kolar workshop is improving. Out of 124 applications for loans aggregating Rs. 4,82,018, investigated by the Department during the year, loans amounting to Rs. 79,116 were sanctioned in 28 cases after taking into consideration the solvency and business capacity of the applicants and the promising character of the concerns proposed.

The collection of arrears of loans during the year was not satisfactory and it is hoped that with the special staff sanctioned the work of recovery of loans will receive more attention.

*The working of concerns under the Department, Central Industrial Workshop.*—The Central Industrial Workshop turned out work of the value of Rs. 1,31,8[illegible] during the year as against Rs. 97,410 in the previous year and earned a net profit of Rs. 6,032. The Electrical Department was responsible for furnishing work of the value of Rs. 81,500 of which Rs. 58,500 represented the value of work in connection with the Metur Transmission Lines. It is gratifying to note that the workshop also manufactured for the Industries and Commerce Department three well-boring drills costing Rs. 33,000. The workshop is reported to be carrying on experiments for the manufacture of a wind-mill with a well pump suited to the atmospheric velocity of the Mysore plateau. These experiments if successful are expected to help in the solution of the question of drinking water supply in some places in the State. Keeping in view the policy of encouraging [illegible] workshops, the Central Industrial Workshop has mostly refrained from [illegible] orders and generally confined itself to the execution of work for the Department, the work undertaken for private parties having been less than 8 per cent of the total work turned out during the year, 41 artisan apprentices were trained in the workshop during the year. The Director states that a scheme for a regular [illegible] theoretical and practical instruction to apprentices is under consideration. [illegible] requested to expedite his proposals in this behalf.

*Art Workshop and Industrial Depot.*—[illegible]ing of the Art Workshop has not been satisfactory and it has also resulted [illegible] during the year. Government have since ordered that this Workshop be [illegible] The question of opening an Industrial School in its place for giving practical [illegible] handicrafts suited to local conditions is under consideration. The [illegible] at the Industrial Depot, Bangalore, have not been encouraging [illegible] agencies outside the State, stated to have been arranged [illegible]

*Soap Factory.*—The output of the Soap Factory [illegible] to 170 tons in 1928-29. The sales amounted to [illegible] depreciation [illegible] profit of Rs. 28,728 after providing for interest on capital [illegible] "Liquid Soap" manufactured at the Factory is reported to [illegible] should be widely advertised. The importance of advertisement, especially [illegible] line of business, has been brought home to the department by the striking manner in which sales have responded to advertisement. The Soap Factory has been [illegible] developing its scope of operations and much credit is due to the Industrial Chemist in charge of it for the satisfactory way in which it is being run. There is, however, considerable scope for initiative and research in the Chemical Branch of the Department in finding commercial uses for important classes of raw materials available in the State and the Department has now been equipped with a Chemical Laboratory for conducting investigations and experiments in this Branch of its work.

*Weaving Factory and Demonstration.*—The Government Weaving Factory produced goods of the value of Rs. 32,259; and the sales during the year amounted to Rs. 29,236 yielding a small profit of Rs. 1,090. It is note worthy that the Teaching Section organized in the Factory for imparting instruction in the technique of weaving to artisans and persons wishing to learn weaving, has filled a real demand and Government trust that the institution will be availed of to a greater measure in the years to come.

The Weaving Demonstration staff of the Department was reorganized and now there is a Demonstration party at work in each District. These Demonstrators have been responsible for the introduction during the last year of improved weaving appliances of the value of Rs. 5,200 in rural areas. This is some indication of the work done by them. It is necessary to put their services to greater use in affording assistance to the handloom industry and Government understand that this question is under the consideration of the Director.

*Badanval Handspinning and Handweaving Centre.*—It is gratifying to note that the work of the Spinning Centre at Badanval has shown considerable progress during the year and that handspinning has established itself as a subsidiary industry in that area. An improved carding machine calculated to give finer counts of yarn has been installed at the Centre and is expected to lead to improvement in the quality of yarn

As the prosperity of this industry depends essentially on the improvement of the yarn produced, continuous efforts are necessary for improving the quality of cotton used on the one hand in co-operation with the department of Agriculture, and for introducing better preliminary processes such as carding, on the other. Government are glad to note that this is receiving attention. The Centre sold khadi cloth worth about Rs. 19,[illegible] during the year; as this material is stated to be in great demand the Centre is capable of expansion and increased output. The centre worked profitably, the net profit during the year amounting to Rs. 1,353.

*Well Boring.*—The equipment of the Well-Boring Branch which consisted of three power drills and four hand Musto sets was increased during the year by the addition of three power drills and a cyclone drill. The staff of this Branch was reorganized and strengthened. Though the present equipment marks an advance on that of previous years, a good deal yet remains to be done; and this is an activity with great potential for development under the conditions existing in the State. It is a matter for congratulation that the Central Industrial Workshop under the guidance of [illegible] has been able to make efficient [illegible] machinery at a comparable cost, in that connection with the prices of [illegible] that its staff has been [illegible] designing [illegible] appliances. It [illegible] [illegible] in a position to [illegible] problem of rural [illegible] has been encouraging [illegible] ability of utilising the [illegible] for supplying the drinking [illegible] The bo[illegible] places where the scarcity of water has [illegible] cases, have holes put down at several places have been successful [illegible] a scarcity been of great utility to the towns-people at a time they were th[illegible]

*Industrial* [illegible] which [illegible]ngth of students under training in the Chamarajendra Technical [illegible] Twen[illegible] the premier institution for imparting instruction in Arts and Crafts wa[illegible]nicalty-one students of the Arts Section appeared for the Madras Governm[illegible]wo Examinations and all of them came out successful. There was a large i[illegible]k in the Workshop attached to the Institute during the year, the total valu[illegible]rk done being Rs. 53,245 as against Rs. 39,627 in the previous year. The Wo[illegible]hop effected sales of stock worth Rs. 65,550 and earned a profit of Rs. 15,843 dur[illegible]ng the year. Several new designs in furniture Inlay and Carvings were introdu[illegible]ced during the year at the instance of the Committee on Industrial Art and orders [illegible]d enquiries are reported to have been received from India, England and New [illegible]ork. The work of the Technical Institute has shown great improvement for wh[illegible]h it is indebted in no small measure to the advice of the Committee. Credit is [illegible]so due to the Superintendent of the Institute for his capable management of the [illegible] Institution.

In addition to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Department has in its control four Industrial Schools at District Headquarter towns where instruction is imparted in Carpentry, Smithy and Rattan work and three Industrial Schools located at Channapatna, Dodballapur and Sagar, where training in local trades is imparted. The course of studies prescribed in the syllabus for these schools was revised during the year so as to allow more time for general education. An Advisory Committee has been provided for each of these Schools. A new building is being erected for the School at Hassan while the building of the Industrial School at Channapatna has been extended to meet its growing requirements. It is proposed to equip each Industrial School with some of the more common machine tools for imparting instruction in Workshop practice to senior students. There are five Aided Industrial Schools receiving grants from the Department, at Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Melkote and Hole-Narsipur and these are reported to have worked satisfactorily in the year under report.

*Trade Statistics.*—Necessary staff for collecting Statistics of trade passing through the Frontier roads of the State has been sanctioned. The statistics of Rail-borne trade furnished by the Director show a substantial improvement in trade during the year. The more important of the noticeable features were the following:

The exports of merchandise showed a [illegible]ge in volume of about 5 per cent

prices. The fall in exports was under Ragi, Paddy, Javare, Fruits and Vegetables. The increase in imports was chiefly under rice, sugar, liquid fuel and kerosine. There was rise in the consumption of coal by the public and also by the Railways and the Mining Companies. The export trade in groundnut continued to maintain its importance, and that in Thangadi bark registered an increase during the year. There was a decrease in the *per capita* consumption of cloth.

*Special Schemes.* The proposal to manufacture Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder has had to be given up as the conditions for making them are not favourable. Experiments for the manufacture of vegetable ghee have been recommended by the Industries and Commerce Board, and their proposals are under consideration. Government approved of the Director's proposal to obtain for demonstration purposes a small plant for spinning wool yarn for making *cumblies*. The plant has been received and its work is now under test. If it is found successful, it should be of considerable help in the development of wool-spinning. A central Cardamom Association for the purpose of affording facilities in the marketing of the cardamom crop is being organized and draft rules for the working of the Association are reported to be under compilation. The development of the silk industry and especially the improvement of reeling methods have enforced attention to the necessity of improving silk weaving also, so that the natural excellence of the Mysore silk might be fully utilised in the production of superior fabrics. The first step in this direction would be the installation of a modern weaving plant for demonstration purposes. Government have requested the Director to obtain particulars and quotations for a plant of the most up-to-date type for installation in the Government Weaving Factory. The working of such a plant will, if successful, go a long way in developing the production of high class silk goods in the State.

*Weights and Measures Regulation.*—Rules under the Regulation were issued during the year and have been brought into force from 1st October 1929. Steps are being taken to organize the supply of Weights and Measures and the staff necessary for testing and stamping has also been appointed. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures has been ordered to be brought into force in Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere from 1st April 1930. Agencies for the sale of certified weights and measures have also been appointed.

*Petroleum Regulation.*—Some modifications were made in the Rules under Petroleum Regulation amending the conditions relating to storage. Orders were issued entrusting the inspection of the lightning conductors of storage tanks to the Electrical Department.

*Patents and Designs.*—Ten applications for patents were dealt with and one was accepted during the year. Twenty-three applications for renewal of the exclusive privilege granted under the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation were also renewed.

*Labour.*—It is satisfactory to note that the health of the working classes was, on the whole, satisfactory and that there was no serious outbreak of any epidemic. The relations between the employers and employees were cordial except for the differences between them for some periods in connection with the Cotton Mills in Bangalore City. The question of housing the labour of the Cotton Mills in Bangalore City is receiving attention with the Co-operation of the authorities of the mills.

*Factories Regulation.*—One hundred and fifty-seven factories were brought on the register maintained by the department. The total number of operatives employed was 22,188. Seventy-six factories were inspected during the year. Government are glad to note that action is being taken by the Department to enforce the provisions of the Regulation and that the authorities of factories are co-operating in taking steps for ensuring the safety of operatives.

*Workmen's Compensation Regulation.*—The Workmen's Compensation Regulation was brought into force from 1st January 1929 and the Rules under the Regulation have also been issued. Orders were passed regarding the appointment of the authorities necessary for the administration of the Regulation. Forty-five cases were dealt with under the Regulation of which 41 were disposed of before the end of the year. Of 33 cases in which compensation was awarded 28 cases related to fatal accidents. A sum of Rs. 20,765 was deposited by employers and Rs. 19,157 were distributed as compensation.

*Conclusion.*—Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib's report of the administration of his department is a record of progress in many directions. The graphs furnished by him illustrating the results achieved, in several cases, are interesting. He deserves to be complimented on the manner in which he has organized and directed the activities of all branches of work, and of all concerns and institutions under him, and on the results achieved.

N. RAMA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,*
*Development Departments.*

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**Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department.**

READ—

Letter No. Per. 45—29-30, dated 28th September 1929, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting with his introductory note, a report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1928-29.

ORDER NO. D. 7244-300—C. V. 37-29-12, DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1929.

Recorded.

2. *Reorganization.*—The prospects offered to Veterinary Inspectors in the Department by the scheme of reorganization sanctioned in Government Order No. D. 7923-8—C. V. 65-26-5, dated 28th January 1928 not having been found sufficiently attractive to fresh entrants, Government in their Order No. D. 9982-10044—C. V. 59-28-5, dated 30th March 1929 fixed a time scale for Veterinary Inspectors starting from Rs. 60 and rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 150 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 120. The clerical staff both in the Head and the Divisional Offices was also strengthened. Two additional Assistant Superintendents were appointed for investigating cattle diseases in the State.

3. *Seasonal Conditions* were on the whole fair, only a temporary scarcity of water being felt in parts of the Kolar and the Shimoga Districts.

4. *Contagious Diseases.*—During the year there was a marked increase in the outbreak on contagious diseases, especially of Rinderpest the intensity of which is said to have been the severest yet experienced in the State since the Institution of the Civil Veterinary Department. The recorded mortality from this disease alone was 28,041 against 14,891 during the previous year, but, as the Director states, this figure probably represents only about 50 per cent of the total deaths owing to the fact that a large proportion of the Patels do not at present send in regular returns and many of those that are sent in, are imperfect. Government have recently issued strict instructions in the matter and it is hoped that more reliable statistics will be obtained in future.

5. Some indication of the severity of the epidemic of rinderpest is afforded by the fact that the loss to the people of the State from this cause during the year is estimated at 20 lakhs of rupees. Though this is a large figure it may be said that the loss would have been several times greater, but for the strenuous efforts made by the Department to combat the epidemic by an organized campaign of inoculation, which taxed the resources of the Serum Institute and the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department to the utmost. This is apparent from the fact that 2,30,442 inoculations were done during the year as against only 72,535 during the previous year; yet the demand for virus and serum was said to have been more than the Institute could supply. Much difficulty was experienced in producing adequate supplies of satisfactory virus owing to the congested conditions obtaining in the present premises of the Serum Institute. Government hope that this handicap will be removed with the completion of the arrangements for shifting the Institute to its new location near Hebbal. The experience of work under the exceptionally hard conditions which prevailed during the year was a further confirmation of the value of the serum simultaneous method which is now invariably adopted in the State; and it is gratifying to learn that it has won its way to the confidence of the raiyats. It is reported that experiments conducted during the year indicate that such inoculation confers immunity from the disease for more than three years.